CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS, OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 6 1858. NO. 220.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Saturday Morning.....March 6 1858.

A Protest from the Republican Jews.

We have received a communication from an enlightened Israelite protesting against an article in the *Democrat*, in which the Jews were made to appear as associated with Celts and gamblers as supporters of Eastman & Co. The offensive remark appeared in Chronicle form as follows:

And behold, in the going down of the sun on that day, all the hosts of the Celts, the Greeks, the Jews, the gamblers, the blackguards, the gangs, and all they of the vile caters, were utterly confounded in the midst of their glee.

This classification of the Hebrew voters does them great injustice. A majority of all the Jewish citizens in Chicago, are Republicans, and supported HAINES and our whole ticket. Because GRENEBAUM is a Democrat, it does not follow that all Jews are of his politics. We are informed that a majority of the Jews of GRENEBAUM's own Ward voted for VOX HOGAN.

The paragraph in the *Democrat*, which gives such offence, is not editorial, and probably escaped the editor's attention. It certainly places the Hebrews of Chicago in a false light in classing them with the Pro-Slavery party, when only a minority of them vote that ticket, and they the least intelligent and respectable portion of that class of people.

Both not Legally Elected.

Levi J. Bonee's seat in the Council will be contested on two grounds, viz: That he is not a resident of the Ward, and that he was elected by illegal votes. The first objection is clearly susceptible of proof, and it is stated that it can be shown that he received the support of more than 100 imported voters.

The following petition is being generally signed by the *bona fide* citizens of the Third Ward:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council convened:

The undersigned, voters and residents of the Third Ward, in the city of Chicago, would respectfully represent that they have been informed that the returns will show that one Levi J. North received a majority of the votes cast for Aldermen at the late election; and they respectfully protest against said North being declared elected, or allowed to take his seat as Alderman, for the following reasons:

First, The City Charter requires that any person elected the office of Alderman shall be a resident of the Ward to the end that the proper interests of the Ward may be protected and represented.

Second, That Levi J. North was not at the time of the election, is not now and never has been, a bona fide resident of the Third Ward in the City of Chicago.

Third, That said North has a home furnished in the Fourth Ward of the City of Chicago, in which he and his family have resided for about a year last past, and that his furniture is still in said house.

Fourth, That said North was not a candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward on or about the first of February last past, and that at that time he and his family occupied said house in the Fourth Ward, and continued so to do without pretended or simulated change of residence until the eighteenth day of February last, when said North went to board at the Briggs House, leaving his furniture in, and himself continuing the possession of his said house in the Fourth Ward.

Fifth, Also, that his only servant girl, Mary, and his three adopted sons or apprentices, Master William Naylor, Master George and Master Henry, still continue to reside in the house of said North, at hereinbefore; also, that not until within the last week has his door plate been removed from the door in the Fourth Ward.

As petitioners further show that the opposition to the election of said North arises from political motives, and not from any illegal voting and corrupt practices and that a majority of the legal voters in said Ward cast their votes against the said North, and for the candidate opposed to him, and they would prefer that the matter rest.

Had a few days before the election, a large number of voters, for sleeping, were taken to Bridewell, which is within the Third Ward, and confined in the cells of said Ward, for the purpose of voting for said North and thereby procuring his election; forty of such persons have been residents of the Fourth Ward.

That several persons, not voters in said Ward, were colonized in said Ward, at the request of said North to aid and attempt at the election.

That the persons named above as having been colonized, were not legal voters, and did actually vote, and work for said North.

That a large number of illegal votes, in addition to those named, were cast for the said North, the proof of which will be made, upon a full investigation and contest, which is about to be had before the proper tribunal.

We therefore most respectfully ask that you will not declare said North elected, or allow him to take a seat until these frauds are fully investigated.

March 6th, 1858.

Remarks by Senator Douglas.

Washington, March 5, 1858.

Judge Douglas attempted to call up his Kansas resolution of inquiry to-day, and was proceeding to discuss its necessity, and consequently Gen. Cass took occasion to express his views of the course of action which he thought would be most expedient. He said that he was in favor of having the resolutions printed, and then taken up for consideration when the Senate should be fully prepared to act upon them. He thought that the debate would be more profitable to the country, and more creditable to the Senate, if it were postponed until after the Presidential election in November next. He was not willing to have the Senate made a political arena for the discussion of the Presidential question. He was willing to vote for the printing of the resolutions, but he thought that the debate should be postponed.

Mr. Douglas explained that he had not intended to discuss the resolutions to-day, but was prepared to do so whenever the Senate was ready to proceed to their consideration. He had not intended to make a political speech, but merely to call the attention of the Senate to the subject, and to ask for the printing of the resolutions. He thought that the debate could be postponed with propriety, but that the time for the consideration of the resolutions should be fixed at once. Mr. Douglas observed that this was not the practice of the Chamber, and when it was not a serious purpose to attack or to defend, to which Mr. Breckenridge responded that the hour for the debate could be fixed at once. Mr. Douglas observed that this was not the practice of the Chamber, and when it was not a serious purpose to attack or to defend, to which Mr. Breckenridge responded that the hour for the debate could be fixed at once.

Mr. Douglas then said that he had no objection to the postponement, but he thought that the debate should commence at an early day

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning..... March 6, 1858.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana.

Elsewhere in this paper we print a very able and satisfactory letter from Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, to the General Republican Convention of that State. It will be read with great interest throughout the West; and it will effectively serve to every unprejudiced member of his party, the wisdom of his Indiana associates, in thus early putting him on the track for another race. Mr. COLFAX has great claims upon the Republican organization, for the zeal and ability with which, in Congress and out of Congress, he has defended its principles; and his immediate constituents will not do him justice or satisfy the expectations of the party outside of his district, if they fail to give him the hearty and unanimous backing which his eminent services deserves. Among Western members, Mr. COLFAX has few, if any, superiors.

Kansas.

We have no admission in the Chicago *Times* of Friday, of the truth of all that we have lately alleged in relation to the intention of the Administration to force this country into a war with Spain, for the acquisition of Cuba. Says that journal:

"It is with no satisfaction—on the contrary, it is with great regret—that we have come to the conclusion that there will be a war with Spain, and that the end of that war will be the recognition of the independence of the United States over the Island of Cuba. As we have possessed of facts or information bearing upon this question in such a shape as to enable us to present them in a substantial form, but we think that, despite the current of political events now occurring, there is a current making strongly in that direction, and that the final acquisition of Cuba, from this will certainly result, we do not doubt. Nor will we bother to the opinion that the Kansas question once out of the way, the question of Cuba will at once become a leading feature in American policy."

It has long been known that Mr. BUCHANAN is endeavoring to rake up out of musty documents, or to make out of new material, causes of quarrel with Spain; and that his obstinacy and wrong-headedness in this Kansas business, is only the result of his anxiety to get Kansas out of the way, to permit him to fully consummate his designs upon Cuba during his Administration; but until lately the Democratic journals have studiously ignored the matter altogether, or have denied the truth of charges that a fling upon Cuba was intended. Not long since, however, the New York *Herald* led off in a well considered leader, in which the policy of the President was plainly stated; and now we have from Mr. DOUGLAS' mouthpiece, a reiteration of all that the New York contemporary advised.

The artists in the *Times* has toasted signal canon. We do not commit the folly of supposing that all the outgivings of that swaggering print meet with Mr. DOUGLAS' approval, or are to be regarded as the expression of his views; but, in this emergency, it is unlikely that his paper would venture to direct in a matter so vitally important to himself and his friends, without his express assent. If, then, our suspicions are correct, and the *Times* indicates the course which the Senator will pursue, we are not wrong when we say that his quarrel with Mr. BUCHANAN will end with the Congressional assent to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; and that, under the pretence that the country, plunged into a war (on the winning out of national honor and the redress of individual wrongs, needs the support of all her sons, as patriots not as partisans, the fault which now seems to be deadly, will be amicably and satisfactorily healed. Kansas will be admitted, and civil war at home averted, by a war of conquest abroad; and, while it is in progress the "earnest Democrats" and "sectional Black Republicans" will either forget their wrongs and come into Mr. BUCHANAN's support, or be overwhelmed by the party with which a war is always popular.

We are first to have a Slave State dragged into the Union in violation of the repeated and solemn protests of its people, and in flagrant disregard of common honesty; and then as a pension which shall mollify the just indignation of the country, we shall be forced into a war at the expense of the national good faith, and two hundred and fifty millions of treasure, at the end of which two more Slave States will ask to be put on an equality in the Union with Massachusetts and Illinois. It is the practical affirmation of the "house-divide" maxim—"the half of the dog will save his bite."

Mr. DOUGLAS' friends, who pretend to be sincere in their newly awakened desire to limit the power of Slavery and again give Freedom its just preponderance in the councils of the nation, will not tell us why that they are not hamstrung into the support of an Administration that in one brief year has attempted holder things for the aggrandizement of the Slave Power than poor Pierce ever dreamed. The earnestness of such will be proved by an enlistment in the Republican ranks as soon as Lecompton Kansas is *law*. Let them watch the development of events.

Shinplasters in Dubuque.

We take it that with the exception of Davenport, where Nebraska wild-cats are now demonetized, no place in Iowa is so bitterly cursed with currency-makers as Dubuque. We were not aware of the extent to which illegitimacy had been carried there, until we found in the *Tribune* of that city, an account of the outstanding issues of the *Post-notes* of the different concerns that have resorted to shinplaster making. The following is the *Tribune's* :

Total amount of post notes of all the companies remaining in circulation, is as follows:

Dubuque & Pacific Railroad	$ 4,000
Dubuque & Western Railroad	26,000
Citizens' Insurance Company	17,000
Harbor Improvement Company	10,000
Harbor Insurance Company	10,000
Total	$ 67,000

These notes were made by the "Board of Brokers." Oh!

Progressing.

The Mattoon (Ill.) *Gazette* goes not only for Lecompton but for the opening of the Slave Trade, as well. It is proper that a journal which is willing to enslave white men in Kansas should not falter when asked to bring into the country a few thousands of ship loads of Africans. It is a wonder that the other Administration sheets do not imitate the *Gazette's* consistency, though they might starve in vain for its honesty. The editor of that paper, like all unsophisticated Anti-Kansas, who used to hang about the Ex. New York Legislature, *Times* what it professes.

Bananas Young.—Calling the eyes did says on 4 bill is a dangerous experiment. One old member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who maintained his post and popularity for some number of years, always voted "No" when a vote was recorded "for," said he, when asked his reason, "when a good law passes, no one looks for the year and nays on it—but when a *bad one* does they always do." If I have told you this before, it won't do any harm to repeat it.

Another State Preparing to Secession via Freesoilism.—An exciting contest is now progressing in New Hampshire. Both parties have their best speakers in the field. The Republicans have made a thorough canvass, and act from their majority at 6,000. In the late election the result has worked the predictions of the Republicans. The election occurs on Wednesday next.

Mr. Dodd's letter.—Dodd's special mail carrier letter by the Panther Anti-Tecumseh-ites, seems to be a failure in the East. The Eastern papers treat the contempt. In their Western exchanges, we are pleased that they were able to get a few months for looking out from the darkness of the Rock. Their concealed in starting the Slander must have fell cheap.

From Washington.

Minnesotan—Her Constitution not Republican—An Avalanche from Chicago—Stuart putting on the Buchanan Livery—The Minne Investigating Committee—The Chivalry Seeking a Quarrel with Mr. Potter—Potter Defies Them.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1858.

The Minnesotans are a little nervous about their status. They, of course, contend they are a State out of the Union, while conservatives and fogies contend that they are not a State at all. The Senators and Members elect expect to get in this week. They will be disappointed. It is said that the Constitution is not Republican, inasmuch as the Constitution makes no provision for the election of members of the Legislature after the first election. The body now in existence has been in session a month, and may so continue eternally. The members appear to think themselves elected for life. They are a regular Rump. Sibley, who pretends that he has been elected Governor, has not nerve enough to take the office; and Chase, the Secretary of the vanquished territorial organization, has the effrontery to act as Governor of the State! Under these circumstances, it is plain that the Republicans should refrain from the Legislature, and have nothing to do with a government. Minnesota is either a State or a Territory; if a State, Chase is not Governor; if a Territory, no Legislature is in existence, and Rice and Shields are not Senators. Right-fully they are not Senators, any how.

Davidson, Price and a dozen others from Chicago, came plunging down upon me to-day, relative to the appointments of Cook, Leib, Nye and their brethren. I rather think their labors will be in vain. Giddings truly described the Douglas men in office as skirmishers, quarterers on the enemy. The enemy, of course, wishes to reserve his forage for his own troops.

The only chance of defeating the Buchanan nominations is, that Mr. Douglas shall again cross the Jordan or the Administration. This has been substantially done by Charles Stuart, the "renegade" Senator from Michigan. In order to save the bacon of his friends in office, little Charley has ratted back to Buchanan. On all issues save the direct one of the admission of Lecompton; on that he helps slavery as far as possible, by his votes. This is the only explanation of his vote on the Army bill. He wants the officers of the new regiments to suppress the insurrection in the House against Lecompton. With this powerful reinforcement, the Administration will probably be successful; without it, old Charley is likely to fall.

The majority of the Select Committee on Kansas intend to report next Tuesday in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas, and will, probably enough, add a section admitting Minnesota. The majority of this committee ought to be committed for contempt of the House, since they have contemptuously disregarded the instructions which required them to investigate the frauds and outrages in which this Kansas infamy had its birth.

The chivalry are actively at work. Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, seeking to fasten a quarrel upon Ritt, on account of the fight in the House about the beginning of this month. They have instigated the publication of the most outrageous and palpable lies about him in the Southern journals, in order, apparently, to force him into personal collision with the most reckless and worthless members of the House. The foul attack on Potter became intolerable, and Mr. Potter on Friday last called the attention of the House to the most scandalous of them, appearing in a blackguard sheet published at Norfolk, and claiming that a member, named Wright, of Tennessee, had kicked Potter all over the hall before the fight took place. Mr. Potter denounced this infamous fabrication as a falsehood from beginning to end, and those who dictated it as equally slanderous with the writers of it.

Barksdale, who is sensitive about the wig scene, wishes Potter to make a general disclaimer in reference to all the events of the fight, which, of course, Potter refuses to do.

JUNIUS.

Railroads and Freights.

To the Editors of the Tribune:—

It is generally known among Western merchants that there has been a Convention of Railroad Managers at Buffalo, for some time past, to fix a tariff. No satisfactory understanding has as yet transpired among the different interests as to rates; and I am informed from a source thought to be reliable, that the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Roads have combined, agreeing to divide earnings, and are now standing out demanding higher prices than any other portion of the routes to the sea board, thus defeating the objects of said Conventions, and at the same time insuring high prices by their combinations. This looks some like being stabbed by our own friends, and for one—if this rumor be true, —as I have every reason to believe it is—I shall feel like shipping over those roads while necessity is laid upon me, and no longer. The Fort Wayne route now has an admirable opportunity to build up a freight business. Such a course as this, pursued by any two corporations against the combined wishes of Eastern roads and Western merchants, will walk into their earnings as soon as another route is open which discards such a manifest wrong in regulating the taxes upon Western freight.

Western merchants, please copy into your memorandum book, and act accordingly.

I shall be pleased to see this statement contradicted from a responsible source, and have it followed up by proofs in the shape of freight bills amounting to *something less* than first cost of the goods.

Eastern roads have had the credit, or rather discredit, of being clamorers for high prices in former conventions, and I am sorry that Western roads are found to stand in such ugly shoes, whenever the fashion may have started. MECHANIC.

Remarkable Circumstances in Connection with the Pacific Hotel Disaster.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The following circumstance is related to us by one of our prominent citizens, who received the intelligence by letter from his wife, now residing in the State of New York.

On the night of the terrible destruction of the Pacific Hotel, a little brother of Henry Rochester, living at home with his parents, near Ayron, in the State of New York, awoke some time after midnight, with screaming and tears, saying that "the hotel in St. Louis was on fire, and that his brother Henry was burning to death." So intense was his alarm and horror that it was with considerable difficulty he could be quieted.

On the following day at noon the parents received a telegraphic despatch from this city confirming the little boy's dream in every particular.

Dissolution of the Union.

We are no longer to enjoy a monopoly of this exciting topic. It has been taken up in a very serious way by the Canadian press, as adapted to their own condition,—the precise question being whether the union of the Upper and Lower provinces shall be dissolved.

The Toronto *Globe* ("clear grit" organ) is a dissolutionist. It holds the following language, which has the true Carolina twang:

"Much as we value the Union and all its advantages, we would rather see it dissolved to-morrow than endure the evils which flow from a defective representation."

The *Colonist*, on the other hand, regards the Union as "an established fact, pregnant with solid advantages to both sections; and asks

"What would be the 'injury which might be done to Upper Canadian interests by the dissolution of the Union?' The question is worth considering,—and what is the result, but to be the answer?—Simply that the old Upper Canada, separated from Lower Canada, must either go back to the era of bankruptcy, or seek relief in annexation to the States."

Our provincial neighbors, who have been accustomed to regard the difference between the North and South with such indifference, have now found their own troubles rather pressing. A separation of Canada West from Canada East, would shake the world to its centre.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Suggestion.

We suggest, in the most respectful manner possible, that our estimable cotemporary, the *Missouri Republican*, and our estimable cotemporary, the *Missouri Democrat*, swap names. A party title for a newspaper soon ceases to be significant during three days of party changes and mutations. The *Missouri Democrat* is a Republican organ, and the *Missouri Republican* is a Democratic organ. The name of each is a misnomer, and, to avoid confusion hereafter, we propose that our respectable cotemporaries, exchange cognomens,—unless, indeed, they prefer to stick to their old names, in the hope that, like old bonnets, they will become fashionable again, after awhile.—*St. Louis Pre. News.*

Letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The following letter was addressed to the Republican State Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis on the 4th instant, by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the able and faithful Representative from the IXth District of that State:

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—The Republican Meeting of the Mass Meeting, to be held at Indianapolis next Thursday, reminds me of the promise I made that I would write to you previous to its assembling. I think it would have been more propitious for the cause in which all its members feel so earnest an interest, if it had been called together at a later period in the year, not only securing a still fuller view of all the aspects of the great issue before us, and a campaign of deep interest of which would be unflagging from its opening till its close; but also giving more time to test the effect of the revolt, by the more independent portion of the Democratic party, against the proscriptive test which requires fealty of them to a measure they loathe as infamous, under penalty of political excommunication. Whether the meeting shall proceed to nominate a ticket now, or shall fix a time and place suggest a platform on which a ticket shall be framed hereafter, is a question properly belonging to those who will assemble; and not having been chosen a delegate, I have no right to advise what action should be taken. But it may not be improper, as one of the Representatives of the State at the National Capitol, to speak to the people of Indiana, who may assemble under your call, in regard to the extraordinary issue now pending in Congress; and which, I am informed from its magnitude, overshadows all other issues before Politicians or Parties.

For the first time in our National History—said God grant that it may be the last—a President of the United States, backed by a large and powerful array in both Houses, seeks to drag into the Confederacy as Slaveholding State. Extraordinary as is this endeavor, it is increased in its enormity by the fact that the people of this proposed State have, in the most decided manner, by a majority of thousands, by the nearly unanimous resolves of their Legislature, by their delegate upon this floor, and in every other way open to them, expressed their indignant condemnation of the act. Still more shameful is the fact which no man, here or elsewhere, is hardly enough to deny, that the pretended Constitution, under which they claim to be admitted, is the work of a pitiful minority of its citizens, who themselves concede this by refusing the people they profess to "represent" the opportunity of rejecting the instrument under which they are to be forced to live; and who violated the essential principle of an "election"—the right to choose—by so submitting it that every one who voted at their polls should be compelled to vote for it, and to swear besides, to the existence of the schism, that he would faithfully support it, under the pains and penalties of perjury! And worse than all, is the unlimned and undeniable truth that "the people of Kansas," who, it is claimed, have technically framed this Constitution, so utterly hate, scorn and repudiate it, that it can be imposed upon the infant State, if at all, only by the mad power of bayonet and ball which upholds the Usurper of Venice on the throne he persecutes the great tyrant of Naples from the throne and revenge of his subjects.

The Administration flatters itself that the power of this Government, swollen as it has been of late years to such an enormous extent, is irresistible and commanding. So it is in a good and righteous case. But that power will prove to be but weakness itself when exercised in such a shameless enterprise as this. Already it will find that they cannot enslave the free people of Kansas. If they were Chinese or Africans, Russian Serfs or Indian Sepoys, it might be possible. But they are the descendants of the men who spurned a petty tax on tea, not on account of the paltry pittance it involved, but because it was the agency by which their rights sought to attest and signalize their submission. And when this Administration seeks to perpetuate the highest crime of treason on them an organic law as their Magna Charta, which they detest as the consummation and enshrinement of the usurpation which the Government's power has so long upheld, they will find that not all the bayonets of all the hireling soldiery which the military despotism at the head of our affairs can call into the field, will be able to put this fraudulent instrument into successful operation over a people who despise it, or to crush the freemen of Kansas into submission to its authority.

I rejoice to say that there is a possibility, in spite of the despotism of party discipline and the threats and persuasions of the Administration, that this wicked scheme may be frustrated. If the people will it, and in their popular conventions speak their will with a voice deeper toned than party, and therefore more potential, they can aid materially in counteracting this gigantic fraud, to a deserved end in the shame and defeat it merits. If, however, as too often been the case in the North, on the threshold of a crisis like this, those who agree in hostility to this last exaction of the slave power, array themselves into a half-dozen antagonistical camps, seeking rather to throw sharply the points on which they disagree with each shield the other in defence, and vindication of their imperfect rights of freemen, no one need wonder if the compact, united, and almost irresistible influence of the Administration, aided by an almost unanimous Southern delegation in Congress, and the power of a great party besides, should win the victory over a divided foe. But, if acting on the maxim that "when bad men combine, good men should unite," the force of the opposition should take the field with a platform higher than party—without any repudiation of a single political principle ever entertained by any of them—but all united in hostility to this great crime of the age—a crime against the platforms of the political parties of 1856, Republican, American and Democratic—but what is of higher moment, a crime against an oppressed people, a crime against liberty, a crime against mankind—all resolve to compel to political annihilation every man, high or low, who aids or abets in it the moral influence of that stand would be powerfully felt in the struggle here at Washington. The successful resistance, this far, to every move of the Administration in favor of the Lecompton iniquity, has been achieved by a spontaneous union of members who, differing on other issues, agreed in a hearty hatred of this. In what unites Republicans, Democrats and Americans have co-operated, without requiring each other to forswear their allegiance to their respective creeds. And if the Administration is finally defeated, it will be by a faithful persistence in this course to the end. It will be by a union of those who are for popular rights against executive usurpation, and for justice to Kansas against tyranny for Kansas, and who are resolved to resist this monstrous demand of the oligarchy which rules Presidents and Cabinets, but happily have not yet absolute rule over Congress, and who will resist that rule fearlessly, in spite of the threats of di union, if its demands are rejected.

I am gratified, therefore, to see that the Republican State Central Committee, and the distinguished citizens of the State who united with them in the call of the mass meeting, tendered to "all persons, without regard to past party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present Administration, a cordial invitation to attend, and to participate in its deliberations." Meeting as you do early in the contest of this eventful year, it may be that the attendance will be mainly from ranks of the party which is the largest column of this opposition. But you cannot shut your eyes to the fact that thousands of others in the state will watch your proceedings with the deepest interest, to see if they can cordially unite with you hereafter—and that the example you may set will have its influence, not only here, but in other States beside your own, like Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c., where the contest with the hosts of power and patty is to be both hard fought and hardly won. If I were a builder of platforms I would venture to suggest that it should recommend an union of freemen for justice and freedom for Kansas—stern and unyielding hostility to the Lecompton Swindle—opposition to the National and State Administrations which uphold and justify it—repudiation of the fraudulent election of United States Senators—no increase of the standing army, and a Supreme Bench for Indiana composed of jurists rather than partizans. This would embody the vital, living issues which are the bosom of our political faith in 1856.

For myself, I believe sincerely in all "the thirty-nine articles" of the Republican platform, but I shall cordially co-operate here with any one who, spurning the behest of party, is ready to war, in common with the Republican members, against forcing a slave constitution upon the free people of Kansas. To allow the allies of the South to succeed in this plot gives them so much more power for still further aggressions. To crush it out in defiance of their threats, in defiance of the Administration, in defiance of the demands of the dominant party here, would be a triumph that would be an augury of better days for the Republic, and would well reward and vindicate the patriotism which impelled the union of freemen for its accomplishment. Yours very truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Underground Railroad in New York.—The Albany correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"The Underground Railroad makes a very favorable report of its business for the month of February. The Superintendent, Stephen Myers, informs me that for the first twenty-three days of the month there have been thirty-six through passengers, besides the usual amount of way travel. And by-the-by, the way traffic of the line is getting to be considerable. Instead of passing through to Canada, quite a proportion of the Southern emigration is stopping in the State. One may almost agree with Mr. Seward that "the battle is ever," when a fugitive from slavery may remain with security within the jurisdiction of the bill "to reclaim fugitives."

The annual statement of the Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati Company shows that the earnings for the last year were one million one hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. A remarkable feature of the Road is that it has no debt, funded or otherwise. Its bonds have all been converted into stock. The expenses were six hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars, and the net earnings four hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. After the payment of the two semi-annual dividends, there will remain a surplus of over thirteen thousand dollars.

Another of the paying roads of the West is the Lake Shore, or Cleveland; Painesville and Ashtabula, the stock of which is held at 130. The earnings and expenses of this road for the last year were—

Passenger Receipts	$000,177 37
Freights	000,000 00
Mail Receipts	000,000 00
Miscellaneous	000,000 00
	000,000 00
Expenses of operating the Road (.....)	000,000 00
Balance applicable to Interest and Dividend	$000,000 00

The extraordinary buoyancy of the Railway Stock market continues; in New York, on the day before yesterday, the list of sales shows an amount of business never exceeded in any one day, reaching 30,000 to 40,000 shares, and some $200,000 of bonds. The *Tribune* says:

The morning session was not over until 11-4 o'clock, and during the session the excitement was intense, the confusion almost preventing the transaction of business. The upward movement was irresistible, fully confirming the anticipations expressed yesterday, and stocks were fairly dragged upon the market by the advancing tide of the anxious buyers rather than put upon it from any desire to sell, by holders. The appearances of an important movement from outsiders continue to be marked, and it is thought by some of the leading operators that more than half the business done to-day was for account of principals out of the street.

Arizona and Texas.

[Special Despatch to the *New York Tribune.*]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The contractors for the great overland Pacific Mail are here, after additional legislation for their benefit. It is very questionable whether it can be obtained.

They are bound by contract to have their line in active operation by September next, and if they fail the contract will be assuredly forfeited. The prospect, I regret to say, is not very flattering.

The Senate Committee on Territories will report on Thursday next a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. It has been delayed by a difficulty in reference to the boundaries—Mr. Mowry, the Arizona delegate, proposing to connect Arizona with Texas on the east—thus including in Arizona the lower Rio Grande, which properly belongs to it, being separated from New Mexico proper by the *Rio nado del Muerto*, (Dead Man's Journey,) a desert of ninety miles. This desert, Mr. Mowry claims, (and he is supported by the views of his constituents,) is a natural boundary between the two Territories.

Mr. Otero, the New-Mexican delegate, decides a boundary along the 106th meridian from Utah to the Mexican line. It seems that Mr. Otero agreed in the most positive manner with Mr. Mowry on the Texas boundary, but repudiated the agreement before he came before the committee. The natural boundary is evidently the one proposed by Mr. Mowry, and should undoubtedly be adopted. The other is believed to be only an ingenious device to kill the bill, and the friends of Arizona should look to it.

There will be a large emigration to the new Territory this spring from all parts of the new country. Mr. J. C. Woods, Superintendent of the Overland Mail route, via El Paso, who has just arrived here, speaks in glowing terms of the advantages Arizona holds out to emigrants. The Territorial bill may be delayed somewhat by Kansas, but it will undoubtedly become a law this session. The necessity for it seems to be admitted by all parties.

British North America.

We observe that an effort is making to unite all the British American Colonies in one grand confederacy, which step has a manifest direction toward eventual Independence. Two Commissioners of Nova Scotia—Hon. James W. Johnston, Attorney-General of the Providence, and A. G. Archibald, Esq., appointed last summer—were instructed to confer with the Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government on the subject of such a union. They were informed by Mr. Labouchere that Her Majesty would be ruled entirely by the wishes of the Colonies themselves on this subject, and in pursuance of this intimation, Nova Scotia has opened negotiations with the other Provinces, the result of which has not yet transpired. Should the Union be formed, the basis will have been laid for a gigantic superstructure of national independence. The new Confederacy would consist of six Provinces and three Territories, as follows:

Canada East	890,261	891,263
Canada West	952,004	952,004
New Brunswick	97,799	109,137
Nova Scotia	276,117	276,117
Prince Edward's Island	9,321	31,034
Total of Provinces	2,225,514	2,259,555
Hudson's Bay Territory	1,500,000	100,000
Vancouver Island	50,000	50,000
Queenstown Island	6,000	7,000
Totals	3,781,514	3,316,555

With a territory nearly equal to that of the United States, it has a population almost as great as the State of New York; and although the soil and climate of British America may be less inviting than those of other portions of the continent, it is destined to support an immense population, and a hardy and happy freeman. The germ has taken root, beyond the lakes, of an empire that shall rank among the great powers of the world, and divide with us the sway of North America. Its past progress and present position give unmistakable augury of a splendid future.—*N. Y. Times.*

One Year of the Administration.

James Buchanan has, this day, been one year the President of the United States. His troubles have been terrible. Commencing with a plethora of gold in the Treasury, he has inaugurated a rag currency, under the style of Treasury Notes, upon the nation. Commencing with peace within our bounds, he has plunged into a miserable war with the Mormons, sent an army to starve amid the snows of the mountains of Utah. He has "split-rail-ed a double sense" with the filibusters, and lost the regard, North and South, of those whose friendship he might have needed. He has made promises to the ear and broken them to the hope of the people of Kansas, and played the trickster and traitor with those whom he commissioned to execute his will in that Territory, and by his facile knavery has succeeded in disrupting the party that gave him power, in alienating his strongest supporters, and in rousing up against himself a "Democratic opposition" in a Congress that was ready, in the beginning, to serve him. In both Houses of Congress he has suffered ignominious defeats. The passage of Harris' resolution, in the House of Representatives, was a shocking blow; and the slow torture and the final murder of the Army bill, in the Senate, was a stinging and crushing rebuke. Never before in the history of the country did a President sink so fast into political perdition, lose all moral force in all parts of the confederacy, and become so universally despised and execrated.—*Cin. Com. 4th.*

Taking too much of Us.

The Charleston *Mercury* (Fire-Eater) "declares with wrath" at the statement by Gen. Calhoun, that he will be compelled to give certificates of election to the Free State candidates in Leavenworth county, on account of the frauds which, even he admits, were perpetrated at Delaware Crossing. The *Mercury* glows like a live volcano, in its denunciation of the treachery of the Lord President; it declares that Douglas and his Northern Democratic leaders, and Wise and his cognate "trimmers of the Southern wing, and Calhoun and Beaver, and all personal and party appliances at Washington, are combining to wrest Kansas from the South;" it upbraids the "hardy people of Missouri" for "unfortunately giving way before accomplishing their work" of establishing Slavery in Kansas; and vehemently calls on them to "redeem the error, and drive their foes and the relentless foes of the South out of Kansas, at the point of the bayonet."

This is all very fine talk, but very poor advice. The "hardy people of Missouri" have thrown away a good deal of valuable time, sacrificed two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth of their means, and poured out an uncalculated quantity of blood, in the effort to make Kansas a Slave State, without compassing anything but their own defeat, and they beg leave to be excused from further sacrifices. They are sick and tired of doing all the work for the cause of the South, while the Fire-Eaters of the South smoke their cigars, squirt their tobacco juice, and quietly look on the fight, impatient only to claim the honors and the benefits which their "hardy brethren" may earn. Missouri sent more settlers, fighters and negroes to Kansas, than all the remaining Southern States together, and do not care to continue the foolish business any longer. They can make more money by raising mules, bloody cattle, fine horses, tobacco and hemp, than by fighting battles for the seaboard section of the South.—*St. Louis Bowling News.*

Presidential Sensibilities.—The Maryland Legislature, on the 2d inst, rejected a series of resolutions sustaining Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question, by 44 nays to 1 yea.

SOME CATTLE.—A drover arrived in town yesterday with 12,000 head of cattle, obtained in Illinois and Indiana. This, we imagine, is the largest lot of cattle that one man ever brought to Albany. They were valued at $24,000.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

SUNDRY MANIFESTATIONS.—We understand that the number of believers in so-called "Spiritual manifestations" in this vicinity, has been and is steadily increasing, several new mediums having recently been developed. What the manifestations are, we do not know, other than they comprise table-tipping, rapping, and in some cases writing under alleged spirit influences.—*Freeport Journal.*

CARRIED TO DEATH.—We understand that a sad occurrence happened in Rock Grove, in this county on the night of the 3d of February. An aged man named Christian Reel, formerly of Union county, Pa., wandered away from home and was stifled to death. He was over years of age, and has a family and has left quite children.—*Freeport Journal.*

FOUND.—A young man named Phillips, a baggage master on the G. & G. U. R. R., has been missing now for four weeks, and under such circumstances as to warrant the belief that he has met with foul play. He made it his home, in this city at the Pennsylvania House, and last left there four weeks ago Sunday evening, going into Chicago on his train as usual. He was last seen in Chicago leaving his boarding house, the Merchants Hotel, at about 7 o'clock in the evening of the next day. He is supposed to have had some $700 with him. He was about 27 years old, of medium height, a little stoop-shouldered, strong build, light hair, no whiskers, a fresh, ruddy, healthy look, and one of no active appearance. Since he has been missed, a letter which promises to solve the mystery. He was not a married man.—*Freeport Journal.*

A BUCHANAN ORGANIZATION IN PEORIA.—The Simon-pure Administrationists held a meeting in the Court House building last evening, and formally organized a Buchanan club. We understand that the meeting was very happy and enthusiastic, and that a series of resolutions were passed endorsing the Administration and the Peoria Lecompton "up to the hub." Raney was in clover. He is indefatigable in his determination to build up a Buchanan party in this section, and the Douglasites begin to think that it's of no use to expect any quarter from him. Go it Raney!—*Peoria Transcript.*

PORK PACKING IN PEORIA.—We published a paragraph several weeks ago stating the number of hogs packed in this city, up to the time of publication of the paragraph, and notice that it has been taken up by the Peoria papers, and the number of hogs packed in this city during the entire season. This is a mistake. The number of hogs packed in Peoria this season up to the present date is about 53,000. The market is still quite lively, and we anticipate that before it entirely closes, there will be from 56,000 to 58,000 hogs packed here.—*Transcript.*

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The following extract, is from a letter of recent date, written at New Boston, Ill., and sent to a gentleman in this city. Speaking of counterfeit moneys the writer says: "A gentleman of high standing in St. Louis was here a short time since, and disbursed through our merchants some four thousand dollars—seven of this was sent to Chicago and other places, and returned as counterfeit money. The bills were of the denomination of fives on the Bank of North America, Boston, Mass."—*Peoria Transcript.*

Another Democratic Defalcation in Peoria.

We learn from undoubted authority that Milton McCormack, the Democratic Collector of this city, under last year's administration, is a defaulter to the amount of four thousand four hundred dollars. A committee of the Common Council has been engaged for several days in investigating the accounts, and having discovered the deficit, brought McCormack before them on Tuesday evening and demanded an explanation. He was unwilling to give a satisfactory account of his stewardship, and the only consolation the committee succeeded in extracting from him was the confession that he had not a dime to make his account good with. McCormack deposited with the Central Bank, and the bondsmen, B. Elwood, and W. R. Phelps are his sureties.

This is the second leakage that the present efficient Republican city government has discovered in the accounts of the late rotten Buchanan administration. Let them persevere in their researches. They are doing well.—*Peoria Transcript.*

RUNNING AWAY WITH THE MONEY AND A GIRL.—A man named W. T. G. Merrick, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, is advertised by Gen. W. King, of La Salle, as having left that place on the morning of the 16th ult., taking with him a girl about 17 years of age, named Emily Hooper, who is described as "rather diffident, with dark brown hair, light hazel eyes, medium height, with the customary female ring," and a large Bay State shawl, one side red, and the other plaid. Merrick has a Englishman, has been in the Crimea, boasts of his adventures, has one sore eye with a patch upon it, and, the advertiser says, "drinks, and plays billiards" (half a nation answers *that* description) "and goes by the name of Tom." From $4,000 to $7000 in Illinois currency disappeared at the same time, together with Green & Stone's draft on Gen. Smith, Chicago, for $25.51, and a book on Sargent's draft on the Bank of North America for $100. Mr. King offers a reward of $150 for the delivery of Merrick at La Salle.

DEMOCRACY COOL.—The editor of the *State Sentinel*, who was among the first and most emphatic of those denouncing the Lecompton Swindle, and who was bought up by the Administration with the $7500 advertisement, is now good in for the swindle with all his might, even to blackguarding and vilifying the Douglas Democrats, charges Dick Ryan with personal motives in his opposition to Lecompton, and says that Dick would now be a Lecomptonite if he had only received an office. That the *Sentinel* editor should judge others by himself is not so very strange, but it is strange that he should so openly glory in his own shame.—*South Bend (Ind.) Register.*

☞ The Ohio *Statesman* claims that there are not three hundred naturalized Democrats in Ohio, who do not protest against "the Know Nothing Lecompton Constitution."

Choice Farm Lands for Sale.

I HAVE A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY of very choice Land, a portion of which I wish to sell on favorable terms. Those wishing to secure the Warrants of the Old Revolutionary Bounty Land Warrants of the State of Virginia, will find it to their interest to call and see me before purchasing for any United States Lands open for entry. I have a large, well developed and magnificent body of land in Logan county, Illinois, which I will sell in large quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms. I have also a large quantity of land in Iowa, which I will sell in small quantities to suit purchasers. I have also a large quantity of land in other parts of the State. I have also been engaged for a number of years in the field exercising as a surveyor in the field exercising landed property, and am therefore prepared to offer my services to any person wishing to purchase land in any part of the State. I am also prepared to locate warrants for any person wishing to do so, and on reasonable terms. I have also a large quantity of land in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which I will sell on reasonable terms. I have also a large quantity of land in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which I will sell on reasonable terms. I have also a large quantity of land in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which I will sell on reasonable terms. I have also a large quantity of land in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which I will sell on reasonable terms.

I have also a number of lots in Clinton county, Michigan, which I will sell on reasonable terms. I have also a number of lots in Clinton county, Michigan

The Book Trade.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR MARCH, 1858.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

☞ Sent by the New York Publisher, in this bulletin.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers.
fe27 346 & 348 Broadway.

New Law Book.

BRIGHTLY'S UNITED STATES DIGEST.
An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the XXIXth Congress, including its 1st sess. 1 vol. imp. 8vo., 1,142 pp.

(From Hon. A. B. Tapley, Chief Justice of U. S.)
"It is a work of much value and well executed. The plan of which the different Acts of Congress are arranged, are well chosen and appropriate; and what is still more important, the book is full, so far as I have been able to examine it, very accurate. I have found it a very convenient work to refer to, and will, I doubt not, be found useful to the public."

(From Hon. R. C. Grier, late of the Supreme Court of the United States.)
"I find the work not only to be learning and intelligently executed, but to be a valuable aid to the profession and to the public. Those who practice in the Federal Courts, will find it a very convenient work."

(From Hon. Isaac P. Walker, Chief Justice of Wisconsin.)
"I regard it as a most convenient work of the class."

D. E. COOKE & CO.,
Portland Block, Chicago.

Destroyed by Fire!

FREEMAN'S ILLINOIS DIGEST—BEING the Statutes of Illinois in force and Compilation of all the Statutes of a general nature, and of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State to the 15th volume of Illinois Reports, inclusive. Published, Lawyers' Edition, by Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany. Address
D. E. COOKE & CO.,
Corner Dearborn & Washington sts.

50 Copies Saved!

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES.—A Treatise on the Power to Sell Land for the Non-payment of Taxes. Second Edition, containing the decisions of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of all the States. By Hon. C. Blackwell, of the Indiana Bar. For sale by the trade generally. Price $5 00. Any one who has a set of the reports of the State in which he resides can be posted up to the time of the publication of this work by purchasing it. Published by
D. E. COOKE & CO.,
Portland Block, corner Dearborn st.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
Carter & Wheon, 131 Lake Street.

EUROPEAN ACQUAINTANCES.—BEING Sketches of Persons in Europe. By J. W. De Forest, author of "Oriental Acquaintance," &c. Price 75 cents.

THE WORLD OF MIND.—An Elementary Book. By Isaac Taylor, author of "Wesley and Methodism." Price 75 cents.

SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.—Originally published in Blackwood's Magazine. By George Eliot. Price 75 cents.

MARMAN LEMOSY ABOUT JESUS. By a Mother. Price 50 cents.

MELODIES FOR BROTHERHOOD. Illustrated. Price 50 cents.

DEBIT AND CREDIT.—Translated from the German of Gustav Freytag. 2 vols. 12mo. Price $2 50.

THE MINISTER'S WOOING.—By the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

GOLDSMITH (MACAULAY.)—THE POETICAL Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M. B. With a Life by Thomas Babington Macaulay. Elegantly illustrated with fine engravings, from original designs by Darley. Price $2 50.

HEBER (LORD BISHOP.)—THE POETICAL Works of Rev. Reginald Heber, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. With a Life by T. E. Jones. Elegantly illustrated with fine engravings, from original designs by Darley. Price $2 50.

HART.—THE FEMALE PROSE WRITERS OF AMERICA, with Biographical Notices and Specimens of their Writings. By John S. Hart, LL. D. Handsomely illustrated with portraits in the first style of art, from steel engravings. Price $2 50.

CHEEVER.—THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. THOUGHTS in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year. By Rev. Henry T. Cheever. Elegantly illustrated with ten fine engravings. Price $2 50.

REID.—THE FEMALE POETS OF AMERICA. A new and improved edition, carefully revised, with Biographical Notices and Specimens of their Writings. By Thomas Buchanan Read (the "Poet Artist.") Elegantly illustrated with portraits in the first style of art. Only one edition published. Price $2 50.

HODGES.—THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS of Samuel Rogers. 1 vol. 12mo. Handsomely illustrated with fine engravings. Price $2 50.

STEVENS.—THE PARABLES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT Practically Unfolded. By Rev. William Stevens, D. D. Price $1 25. For sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

THOMPSON (MERDOCH.)—THE SEASONS. By James Thomson. With a Life by P. Murdoch, D. D., F. R. S., and Notes by Dyce and Others. Illustrated with fine engravings. Price $2 50.

KEEN & LEE,
Booksellers and Stationers,
fe27 Cor. Lake & Wells sts.

Blank Books and Stationery.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS WISHING to purchase Blank Books will find the best assortment, and the lowest prices, at
A. H. BURLEY & CO.'S,
fe28 Lake & Clark sts.

Diaries.....1858

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLAYTON'S Pocket and Counter Diaries, and others, for sale cheap by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

TAX RECEIPT BOOKS—CONTAINING a form for State and county taxes, and special assessments, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

MERCANTILE BALANCE BOOKS—AS-sorted sizes, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

FANCY INKSTANDS—IN GREAT VA-riety, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

GOLD PENS—DAWSON, WARREN & STONE, and Morse's, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

LAWYER'S DOCKETS—VARIOUS sizes, for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

JUSTICE'S DOCKETS—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

LAWYERS' POCKET DOCKETS.—VERY convenient Luggage Dockets, in Pocket form, manufactured and for sale by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

MUCILAGE! MUCILAGE!—FOR SALE by any one holding it by
A. H. BURLEY & CO.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

R. Folsom,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
COR. LAKE AND CLARK ST., CHICAGO,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A RICH STOCK of Diamond Pin-Rings, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Diamond Ear-Drops.

JEWELRY SETTS,
Made, if Required, and Jewelry Repaired, Cleaned, Pearls, Rubies, &c., Set in Watch Cases, Rings, Pins, &c., in Workmanlike Manner, at Moderate Charges.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Of the latest and most fashionable styles, for sale at the lowest New York cash prices.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.
S. BRUENN,
No. 61 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Lake and Randolph sts.

RECEIVED ARRIVALS FROM AMERICA.

General Notices.

FOR SALE CHEAP—500 ELEVATOR Sacks, 12 Bushel Heath Iron, at 77 Randolph st.

NOTICE.—CLAIMS AGAINST DOG Creek must be filed with the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March, 1858.
C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING of the Chicago Exchange for building the Two Story Brick Building, corner of Randolph & Dearborn sts., is postponed until further notice.
J. W. FLANDERS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND TEXAS EXPRESS.—P. Farnum, No. 8 Wells st., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL loan, in the vicinity of Marsh on Lake, Wells, Fifth and Sixth streets, from $1,000 to $5,000, for one, two or three years, at 7 per cent. Apply to
JOHN WENTWORTH,
No. 69 Dearborn street, up stairs.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE SECOND STOCK Assessment (each 20 per cent) of the stock subscribed for the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, is now due and payable at the office of the Company at Chicago.
TAFFEN ROBERTS, Secretary.

HOUSE OWNERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent a house, within a few blocks of the Court House, with from 10 to 12 rooms, in good order. Address, stating terms, &c., "Tenant," Tribune office.

TO RENT OR SALE—ON VERY REASONable terms—An elegant 2 story and basement Brick House, with Gas, Bath, Water, &c., &c., on Wabash av., between Madison and Monroe sts. Inquire of
JOHN WENTWORTH,
No. 69 Dearborn street, up stairs.

TO RENT OR SALE, VERY LOW WITH all the modern improvements, a new and elegant Brick House, with Gas, Bath, Water, &c., &c., on Wabash av., between Madison and Monroe sts. Inquire of
JOHN WENTWORTH,
No. 69 Dearborn street, up stairs.

MORTGAGE SALE.
WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF December, A. D. 1857, Mary Ann Hall executed her mortgage deed to Henry Hall, of Cook county, Illinois, to secure the payment of the sum of $1,000 and interest, as in said mortgage deed is more fully set forth, which said mortgage deed was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1857, in book 109 of Deeds, page 178, to which reference is hereby had for a more particular description of the premises therein conveyed; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage deed, and the same is now due and payable; now, therefore, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage deed, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on Saturday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., the premises described in said mortgage deed, to wit: Lot 4 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the south fractional quarter of Section 28, Township 39 north, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, Illinois.
Dated Chicago, January 30, 1858.
HENRY HALL.
fe1-d&w4w

Special Notices.

☞ It is an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and General Debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this; and with such a flood of evidence, who can doubt.

It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail; and in some instances that have come under our observation, it seemed the means of snatching the victim from the grave. We wish all sufferers who need medicine would try one bottle, as it will surely give relief. (See advertisement.)

☞ Blue Mass, and all other mineral compounds in the shape of Pills, have been laid aside to make room for a better production, from the vegetable kingdom, in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These celebrated Bitters are entirely vegetable, and their combination of such a nature as to guarantee perfect safety in being used by both young and old, male and female; the latter, in particular, have received the most salutary benefit from the use of these Bitters, when all other treatment from the most qualified hands have failed in restoring them from a state of debility to perfect health. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

☞ There is an article selling throughout the country that has attained the widest celebrity ever known as a remedy for Liver Complaint. We have reference to Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy, that has performed cures almost too great to believe, were it not for the undoubted evidence that accompany the testimonials. It is, in truth, the greatest remedy known for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or a general debility that so often baffles the skill of our most eminent physicians.

Dr. Sanford has been for a long time one of the most eminent physicians of New York, and it is said most of his cases were treated with the Invigorator without invariable success that he has been induced to offer it as a family medicine, and let the world have the benefit of his discovery. If those who are troubled with debility, head-ache, nervousness, or, lingering fever, will try a bottle, we feel confident they will save physicians' bills, and days, perhaps years of suffering. (See advertisement.)

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct the appetite, impart a tone to the system, keep the bowels and all impure secretions regulated, thereby serve as strength of body and vigor of mind. For Dyspepsia and dyspeptic symptoms, they are the wonder of the civilized. In all cases of flatulency, dizziness, prostration, great fatigue and general inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without Hostetter's Bitters. They require no spirits. Sold in full quart bottles by Druggists and dealers generally.

$1,000 Reward.—Having purchased of Dr. Tilton (son-in-law of Dr. James) the only recipe which Dr. James uses in preparing the Extract of Cannabis Indica, for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Colds, Coughs and General Debility, and having greatly improved the same by incorporating with it other potent vegetable agents, especially if such as will furnish a tonic action to the blood in all these difficulties, as well as to cause a favorable alteration, I now offer the above reward to any one who will show me a case that cannot be cured by the preparation now made at No. 141 State street, Chicago, in a more speedy and permanent manner than by all the mixtures I have both on hand.
DR. O. S. GILBERT,
141 State street, Chicago.

N. B.—Dr. James is fully satisfied that such is the case, and hence it is that he is making such a fuss in the papers; but all can satisfy themselves by trying only one bottle, and if it is not what it is represented to be, the money will be returned; and if that is not sufficient to show all that I am making a better article, I will, when desired, send with each bottle (free of charge) Dr. James' own recipe, with directions for use in full.

DR. GILBERT.

To Cure a Cold.—A Recipe that Rarely Ever Fails.—Now, while winter, with its burden of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such sufferers should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do so by us.—It has, no doubt, done a double sum of Dr. Bedford Brown's own, and will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from cough, and as soon as the lungs have thus in a throw of the offensive matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Incipient Consumption of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See advertisement.)

Artificial Legs.—D. Cowles & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers of Wilson's Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect leg ever invented. The first premiums received and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 30th, 1856. Manufactory, 126 Lake street, corner of Wells, Room No. 12, Merchant's Exchange. P. O. Box 2151. de27-ly

Important to Females!—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D., 197 Canal st., New York City. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operations, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, concurring of Pregnancy, &c., whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep which is the forerunner of nervous fever, &c. &c.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.

NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as Miscarriage would certainly follow. Each box has the Government Stamp of the United States on the outside wrapper, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mailing $1 to the General Agent.

C. L. CHEESEMAN,
General Agent for the United States,
197 Broadway, New York.
For sale by
FENTON & ROBINSON, 63 Dearborn st.
FENTON, FISHER & CO., 98 Lake st.
SMITH & CO.,
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, 230 Randolph st.
Wholesale Agents for Chicago.
ly-fe27

Doctor Thomson's Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoins his office, on the same floor, at 229 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These studies are free from the vulgar, obscene and disgusting illustrations, as in Paris, that have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 M. to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual, admittance, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted to all charges. Boys and children never admitted.

Professor Haskell's Electric Oil.—A supply of the wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Dyspepsia, Sprains, Humors and Sores, relieving all pains in from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Sore Throats, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stand it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Sold by Fenton, Fisher & Co., 98 Lake st., Chicago, and by Druggists, 30 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. Try everything else, then get one paper and be relieved. oct3 d&w1y

"Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Messes, Captains of Ships, Steamers, and families in general is commended to a trial of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its own merits has obtained the highest rank as a piquant, palatable, and wholesome sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The genuine has the signature of the Firm on the wrapper and bottle; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauces at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of this use. And being the most popular sauce in the market unprincipled parties are starting for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of "Lea & Perrins," and by proprietors of the Genuine.

A sauce, always in store. Also Orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
23 Broadway, New York,
1y1 fe by Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College.—This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Letter Class from 7 to 8 P.M. Fee inconsiderable in, for a thorough course. Rooms, 63 Clark street, opposite Court House. ja26

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT.
AT THE
OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT AND
EYE INFIRMARY,
97 Clark Street, Room No. 2, Up stairs. 97
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

To those Suffering from Bad Eyesight.

DR. ROSENBERG, OPTICIAN AND OCULIST, (late of Paris, France,) calls the attention of the public, and in particular of those whose eyesight is weak or failing, to his

Newly Improved French Crystal & Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES.

The discovery and perfection of these Glasses, and the wonderful progress in curing sore eyes, and restoring sight where many medical men of eminence in this and other countries had failed, has induced many scientific men of the old continent to visit and examine the Infirmary of the old and celebrated Eye Physician, and to satisfy themselves personally of the wonderful cures performed by the use of these Glasses. Numerous testimonials from the highest authorities can be seen at the Infirmary. Artificial Eyes inserted. Operations performed. Consultations free. Hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Operations performed at 10 A.M. precisely.

Advice and examination or consultation free.

Dr. Rosenberg's Infirmary for the Eye and Ear is now open for the reception of patients, and for their accommodation he has provided himself with a number of beds, which will be supplied with them, gratis and entirely through the kindness of the Doctor. Those who are unable to pay, will be treated gratis, and those who can afford it, will be charged moderately, and for both purposes the most eminent physicians and surgeons will be consulted from time to time, and the most approved remedies will be applied.

Dr. Rosenberg has the highest qualities of testimonials as to his skill and success in curing diseases of the eye, and restoring sight where it was thought impossible, and has been appointed Oculist to the Royal Hospitals of Paris, and has been obtained at great expense Letters addressed exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual, admittance, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted to all charges. Boys and children never admitted.

J. B. ROSENBERG,
Opticians and Oculists of the Royal Hospitals of Paris and Turin.

The following certificates are the strongest evidence which can be received from the most distinguished and eminent Physicians:

Lunenburg, Columbia Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1856.
Dr. Rosenberg—Dear Sir: I have used your Spectacles, purchased of you in Albany, and find them to be the best I have ever used. They are of superior quality, and perfectly adapted to weak eyes. I have also used your Eye Lotion, and find it to be of great benefit. I cheerfully recommend your Spectacles to all who are afflicted with weak eyes.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

DISTINCT VISION.

SPECTACLES, SUITED TO ALL SIGHTS and sizes, fitted carefully and with judgment, at
99 South Clark Street,
by
LOUIS MAUSS, OPTICIAN,
(Late with Bond, Tay & Bond, N. Y.)
Where only he holds Alois's Patent Improvement of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Magnifiers, &c., &c., and Manufactures Spectacles, Thermometers, Hygrometers, Compasses and Mathematical Instruments &c. se1-ly

DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 6

The Sea-Serpent Caught.

A correspondent of the London Times, who gives his name as Frederick Smith, sends a letter to that journal in which he says:

"In your paper of the 5th inst. is a letter from Captain Harrington, of the ship Castalia, stating he has seen the great Sea serpent off the island of Helena. His confidence is strengthened from the fact of something similar having been seen by H. M. ship Dædalus, near the same position. The following circumstances, which occurred on board the ship Eakin, when homeward bound from Moulmain, may be of service respecting this 'queer fish.' On December 28, 1855, being in lat. 26° S., long. 6° E., nearly calm, ship having only steerage way, saw about half a mile on port beam, a very extraordinary looking thing in the water, of considerable length. With the telescope we could plainly discern a huge head and neck, covered with a long, shaggy looking kind of mane, which it kept tossing at intervals out of the water. This was seen by all hands and declared to be the great sea serpent. I determined on knowing something about it, and accordingly lowered a boat, in which my chief officer and four men went, taking with them a long small line, in case it should be required. I watched them very anxiously, and the monster seemed not to regard them, appearing to be asleep. At length they got close to the head. They seemed to hesitate, and then busy themselves with the line, the monster all the time ducking its head and showing its great length. Presently the boat began pulling toward the ship, the monster following slowly. In about half an hour they got alongside; a tackle was got on the main-yard, and it was hooked on to. It appeared somewhat supple when hanging, but no completely covered with snaky-looking barnacles, about 18 inches long, that we had it some time on board before it was discovered to be a piece of gigantic sea-weed, 20 feet long and 4 inches in diameter, the root end of which appeared, when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. In a few days it dried up to a hollow tube, and, as it had a rather offensive smell, it was thrown overboard.

I had only been a short time in England when the Dædalus arrived and reported having seen the great sea serpent—to the best of my recollection, near the same locality, and which, I have no doubt, was a piece of the same weed. So like a huge living monster did this appear, that had circumstances prevented my sending a boat to it, I should certainly have believed I had seen the great sea snake."

A Bloody Chapter of California History.

The following are specimens of the murders and desperate affrays in California, of which accounts are given in the summary of State intelligence received by the last steamer:

FIVE PERSONS WOUNDED IN AN AFFRAY AT ORLEVILLE.

A terrible shooting affair came off in Oroville on the 27th of January, in which five persons were wounded. It occurred in Justice Berry's office, on Bond street, and was occasioned by a man named Jack Hunter entering, and, on being ordered out, refusing to go, was being forced by Constable McLaughlin, when both commenced firing their revolvers. Several other persons were in the office at the time, two of whom were wounded besides McLaughlin and Hunter, the latter receiving a ball in his side, and McLaughlin one in the calf of his right leg, passing entirely through, downward, and lodging in his left foot. Justice Berry was shot twice in the leg, which is thought to be broken. Mr. Brooks, the pawnbroker, received a shot in his hip. Mr. Albert Clark, of J. M. Clark & Co., brothers, passed the office at the time, when a ball entered his right side, glancing off a rib and lodging in the fleshy part of his back. None of the wounded were considered dangerous, but the office floor was clotted with blood. Both Mr. McLaughlin and Hunter were promptly arrested.

Three Men Killed in Stockton.—A desperate fight occurred at Snelling's ranch, Merced county, on Saturday, the 23d of January, which has resulted in the death of three persons. The difficulty originated in the murder of Wm. Snelling at that place about two months previous. As E. P. Barclay, Wm. Stevens, and Jas. Wilcox, friends of Edwards, (the murderer of Snelling,) were transacting some business at the County office in Snelling's, they were attacked and fired upon by Chas. P. Bloodworth, Dr. J. W. Goodwin, and Benjamin White, who were friends of the late Mr. Snelling. The fire was returned; and some thirty shots were discharged—taking effect upon Barclay and Stevens, both of whom died almost instantly. While apparently in the agonies of death, Barclay raised himself and shot Goodwin through the head, killing him instantly. Goodwin had previously given Barclay his death wound. Bloodworth and White were also injured—Wilcox has escaped. The affair has caused great excitement at Snelling's, where it is feared the quarrel will be renewed by others, with fatal results. Goodwin was formerly a physician in Stockton.

Fatal Affray at Georgetown.—A despatch to the Sacramento Union from Georgetown, El Dorado county, says that a difficulty occurred on Dry Creek yesterday, between Wm. Keefer, and his son, and two brothers—Italians—by the name of Giesloni, which resulted in Jesse Keefer shooting and killing one of the Italians.

Two Murders at Stockton.—On the 25th of January, a man by the name of Robert Brubacher, was killed in his own house, about 11 miles from Stockton, on the road to French Camp, by a man named J. C. Glenn. Frank Brubacher, a brother of the murdered man, was dangerously wounded, being shot in the neck and the lower limbs being paralyzed. The difficulty was about the ranch of which the brothers Brubacher were in possession. It was claimed by J. C. Glenn.

On the 26th, a man by the name of Iler, who formerly kept the Thirteen Mile House, Mariposa Road, was shot dead while going from the Thirteen-Mile House to his home on the Stanislaus river. As he had about $200 on his person, which he had collected at the Thirteen-Mile House, the assassin's object was probably robbery. No clue to the murderer.

There were also a few duels and street fights, for the details of which we have no space.

A Dog and Cat Differently Happily Compromised.

Miss Julia Dinsmore, an unmarried lady of about thirty-two, has been for some time boarding at a very genteel establishment in Eighth street, her chief solace being in the society of her pet tom-cat, "Lord Mortimer," the only male thing whose company she could ever tolerate. But a few weeks ago, Abraham Stubley, a single man of forty, doing business for a large firm of the opposite name, came to take up his quarters at the same boarding-house, bringing with him a terrier dog named General Bolivar. An instantaneous antipathy seemed to spring up between Miss Dinsmore and Mr. Stubley. The latter informed a fellow-boarder that he was sorry that he had come to a place where there was such "a sour old maid," and Julia told the landlady that if "that nasty old bachelor" did not soon go away, she would be obliged to seek another boarding-house.

Hostilities were quickly commenced between the tom-cat and terrier; the aristocratic title borne by the former seeming to disagree with the republican proclivities of "Bolivar." Yesterday, as "Lord Mortimer" was going up stairs, his canine enemy came behind him and feloniously bit off about three inches of his tail; at which his lordship, with a loud yell, turned around and gave the General a dangerous scratch in the left eye. Miss Dinsmore, on discovering the injury done to her pet, resolved to endure it no longer, and, putting on her bonnet and cloak, she started off to the Mayor's to complain of Stubley's dog-ass nuisance. Abraham, by a strange coincidence, formed the same plan with reference to Miss Dinsmore's cat. It appears to be a common error with some of our fellow citizens to suppose that a Mayor can rectify everything.

Thus the offended bachelor and maid started out on similar errands about the same time, each perceiving their destination by going the same way, the intention of each was communicated to the other. Mr. Stubley indicated his fondness for the terrier by declaring that he had nothing else upon earth on which to lavish his affections. This touched the feelings of Miss Julia, who admitted that her own case was very much the same. A long and interesting conversation ensued, and both parties at length agreed to visit the Mayor, but with a design very different from the one which brought them both out. Mr. Stubley purchased a gold ring on the way, and the couple were united in matrimony soon after their arrival at the police court. Abraham agreed to discard his dog and Julia her cat, both having found excellent substitutes, and neither, therefore, was likely to feel the want of a quadruped pet.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Bostonian in Arkansas.—A good story is told of a Bostonian's first appearance in polite society in Arkansas. The company were engaged in dancing, but the loveliest female present occupied a chair at the window without a partner. Stepping up to the lady, with a palpitating heart, his mind greatly excited for fear of refusal, he exclaimed:

"Will you do me the honor to grace me with your company for the next set?"

Her lustrous eyes shown with unwonted brilliancy, her white pearly teeth glistening in the flickering candle light, her heavy snowy bosom rose and fell with joyful rapture, as she replied:

"Yes—I—eel for I have sat, and sat, and sat, till I have about ink root!"

Anecdote of Hamilton.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post gives the following anecdote of Alexander Hamilton. It is taken from a collection of English newspaper cuttings, now in the possession of the New York Historical Society.

Gen. Hamilton, the American, when a youth of seventeen, was chief clerk to an extensive mercantile house in St. Eustatia, who being absent, the business of the counting-house, of course, devolved on young Hamilton. He had promised to him a letter, directing him how to act in opening it, which he was to receive by the next packet from the mother country. The packet arrived, and the letter was opened; but his surprise was great when he found that it contained a challenge to his master, whose proxy he was. The young hero answered the challenge in the name of his employer, and the time and place were mentioned in his reply.

Hamilton appeared on the antagonist of his master on the field, and, as was his own words, "did his business." His opponent not only refused to accept any compromise, except on the express condition that the challenger should acknowledge in writing that he had received suitable satisfaction from Mr. ——, that he was a gentleman of honor, &c., and further, that he (Hamilton) should never be known as the bearer of the letter, which terms the challenger was obliged to accede to, or fight young Hamilton; he chose the former, and the parties separated. In a few months, however, it came to his master's ears, who was so struck with the magnanimity of such conduct, that he gave him the liberty to go to the continent, choose what profession he pleased, and draw on him to any amount. Perhaps to this anecdote America is indebted for the service and abilities of a man who has not his superior as a soldier, a financier and a statesman.

Historical Library, Jan. 26.

A Doctor "Sold."—Some nights ago a number of young men of New York, probably medical students, came across a seedy-looking individual, perfectly insensible from the effects of liquor, stretched at full length. How to "raise the wind," had for some time been a matter of discussion with them. Two of the party proposed to set the man upon a stoop, but it was finally decided to lug the drunken loafer, and sell him to the doctors of a medical college. A bag was procured, the inebriate slipped into it, and borne on the shoulders of the party to the college. The doctor asked but few questions, and paid $5 for the "stiff" in sack with his contents. Well, the fellows had taken their departure, when the loafer, who had been thrown into rather an uncomfortable position, attracted the doctor's attention, just as he was about closing the door. He at once perceived that the man was alive, and again opening the door, halloed to the young fellows, who lingered on the walk, telling them that the man was alive. "All right," said the spokesman, "you've got him now, and you can kill him when you want him." The doctor saw that he had been sold, and pocketed the joke; but unfortunately there was a hole in the pocket, and the joke leaked out.

New Admirers of Gov. Seward.—This "pestilent agitator" of former days, begins now to be complimented in the same quarters that used to resound with such abusive epithets as we have quoted. So grateful is the Administration majority for a little timely aid on a single measure from a single member of the opposition! As an instance in point we take the following from a Virginia paper:

"The most striking feature in the speech and range of Senator Seward's speeches are spoken with his arms resting on the railing, and his fingers playing with his spectacles, as if he was in easy conversation with somebody. We never saw or heard of such a man in this respect. It is no trouble to him to talk intelligence, terseness, beauty, elegance, strength—as it all appears to be in print. He is perhaps the best informed statesman in the United States. He is entirely free from any tang in his utterance and universally popular—indifferent in his dress not remarkable for massiveness of intellect, but rather for the capacity of his mind, his mental acuteness, his habits of mental labor, his drift and discipline of mind, his method, his system, his pleasantness of mind, so to speak, basking all the time in sunshine, as it were, and *seeing truth in its pleasant colors.*"

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A poor fellow that had been unfortunate enough to bury three wives (unfortunate because he had them to bury!) briefly wrote their biography:

"Here lies the body of my first wife,
She's gone where she'll trouble me never;
My second was a lady of the ton,
Was thorough circulation to parties and parties;
But Death, regardless of fashion and ton,
Was only the worse for her wonderful beauty;
So I took unto myself a third, and a fair one,
Whom I can count on as a good wife;
Therefore I sit here in my freedom I revel,
For I was married, and she died, and the devil.

A Spanish proverb says that the Jews ruin themselves by their pensioners, the Moors get their marriages, and the Christians at their lawsuits.

A wag says that a Miss is, now-a-days, in circumference, "as good as a mile."

Poverty is like a panther—look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you.

"I have an idea in my head," said a noodle to his companion.

"Have you? Then keep it there; it may be some time before you need it."

Addison was an elegant writer, but the following to an "ill-favored lady" was decidedly more unhandsome in him than the lady could have been:

"When in the dark on thy soft bosom I sprang,
And heard the fearful storm in thy bosom rang,
Was Heaven, what dares, who can think I endured!
But when the maids entered, I was cured."

"Boy, what's become of that hole I saw in your pants the other day?"

(Young American, carefully examining his unmentionables.) "It's worn out sir."

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river had been endeavoring to spin a mountain top.

Blessed is he who blows his own horn; for whoever blowseth not his own horn, the same shall not be blowed.

Concerning Kissing.—"The kiss," says an ancient woman hater, "is the aurora of love, but the sunset of chastity."

After the first kiss there follows a second, then a third, and so upward on the many rugged ladder of love to the *ultima thule*. One kiss is very little and yet very much. It is the worldless interpreter of two hearts, which by this one breath tell each other more than by myriads of words. The kiss is the high priest who initiates the heart into the Eleusinian mysteries of love.

The ancients counted three kinds of kisses:
Basia, that between friends and relatives.
Oscula, the kiss of veneration.
Suavia, the kiss proper—that between lovers.
The monks of the middle ages—great theorists—divided the kiss into fifteen distinct and separate orders:

1. The decorous or modest kiss.
2. The diplomatic, or kiss of policy.
3. The spying kiss, to ascertain if a woman had drunken wine.
4. The slave kiss.
5. The kiss infamous, a church penance.
6. The slipper kiss, practiced towards tyrants.
7. The judicial kiss.
8. The feudal kiss.
9. The religious kiss, (kissing the cross.)
10. The academical kiss, (on joining a solemn brotherhood.)
11. The hand kiss.
12. The Judas kiss.
13. The medical kiss, for the purpose of healing some sickness.
14. The kiss of etiquette.
15. The kiss of love, the only real kiss. But this was also to be various, as considered, viz: given by ardent enthusiasm, as by lovers; by matrimonial affection; or, lastly, between two men—an awful kiss, fasting like sandwiches, without butter or meat.

Spiritual Incubation.—A resident of Hume, Allegany County, by the name Victor Mix, under the directions of the spirits, has set four weeks on a couple dozen eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

Poetical.—We are indebted to Mrs. Candle for the following:

Men brandy drink, and never think,
That girls at all can tell it,
They don't suppose that woman's nose
Can ever smoke so small it.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware,
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs,
Axles,
Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York.
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
jn3b-1y

MATTSON'S ELASTIC SYRINGES.—Two new styles of decided improvement. A supply just received by P. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 161 & 163 Lake st. nh5

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS—ANTIDOTE for Fever and Ague—to be had gratis at the Depot, 1 Market Square. EZEKIEL T. FLAGG, Apothecaries, 140 Lake street. Jy25

Miscellaneous.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
DR. DUTCHER'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,
For Females,
ARE INFALLIBLE FOR REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS OR IRREGULARITIES OF THE MONTHLY COURSES.

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the ladies of the United States for many years. Many thousands have been relieved by their use, and they are now used in every part of the United States, and in every civilized country in the world. They are the only safe and certain remedy ever discovered for the above complaints, and are recommended by the most eminent physicians. Full directions in the pamphlet accompanying each box. Price $1. Sent by mail to any part of the country. Address, post paid, DR. E. T. DUTCHER, Box 1,000, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Chicago by THOMAS LORD, Druggist, 1 Rush st., and FENTON & ROBINSON, Druggists, 63 Dearborn street. They will furnish the Pills at wholesale to country merchants and others, and they can be retailed by druggists everywhere.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed, post paid, and the Pills will be promptly forwarded. Agents will find this a profitable business, as every one in need of a medicine will purchase a box of these Pills when they know their value. Agents will be allowed a liberal discount. Price of Pills, $1 per box. Sent by mail to any part of the country. Address, post paid, DR. E. T. DUTCHER, Box 1,000, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Chicago by THOMAS LORD, Druggist, 1 Rush st., and FENTON & ROBINSON, Druggists, 63 Dearborn street. de27-1y

The Record of the Year.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the year 1858. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. Chicago: S. H. Ireland. With the usual variety of matter. Price 25 cents in paper covers, or 50 cents bound.

The American Almanac is the well known work to which more than a quarter century's labor has been devoted by the publishers, and which has become, on account of the extent and reliability of its statistical information, a necessary companion to merchants and men of every profession in life. It is, in fact, a Cyclopedia of Statistics,

VOL XL

DAILY TRIBUNE

Railroads.

Chicago Stations.

Rock Island & Pac. Rail Road.
Depot, Van Buren-st., between Fifth-ave. and Wells-st.
TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:
Leave Chicago. | Arrive at Chicago.
Mail and Express ... 9:00 a.m. | Mail and Express ... 4:30 p.m.
Day Express ... 4:00 p.m. | Day Express ... 10:30 a.m.
Night Express ... 9:00 p.m. | Night Express ... 4:30 a.m.
Sunday Express ... 9:00 a.m. | Sunday Express ... 4:30 p.m.
Peoria Express ... 5:00 p.m. | Peoria Express ... 10:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 5:30 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 8:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 6:00 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 9:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 11:30 a.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 6:30 p.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 4:30 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 11:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 6:30 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 8:30 p.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 11:30 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 8:30 p.m. | Joliet Accommodation ... 11:30 p.m.
Joliet Accommodation ... 6:30 a